



**EXCELLENCE**  
**GRAMMAR & DICTIONARY**  
**BOOKLET**  
**PRIMARY 4 1<sup>ST</sup> TERM**

**HELLO, MY NAME IS**




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للحصول علي كافة

الملازم التعليمية تابعوني



**Mr.Ahmed Shabaan Elsheshtawy**

ايماناً منا بأهمية قواعد اللغة الإنجليزية ... كان هذا الإصدار من كتابكم Excellence لمراجعة القواعد الموجودة بمنهج:

### Connect Plus 1 + Connect Plus 2 + Connect Plus 3 1<sup>st</sup> Term

وراعينا فيه كما عودناكم ... البساطة والسهولة والشمول

بما يتناسب مع المرحلة العمرية للطلاب.

وحتى يكون الكتاب مرجع لكل طالب، جمعنا كل كلمات الصف الأول والثاني الابتدائي لمنهج

### Connect Plus 1 + Connect Plus 2 + Connect Plus 3



بشكل منظم يسهل علي الطالب مراجعة الكلمات الاساسية .

Excellence Book Family



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## 1) Letters الحروف

- تتكون حروف اللغة الانجليزية من ٢٦ حرف

و تنقسم هذه الحروف الي:



1- حروف متحركة (Vowels) :

- خمسة حروف و هي (a - e - i - o - u)

2- حروف ساكنة (Consonants) :

وهي باقي الحروف الهجائية :

- تنقسم الحروف من حيث الشكل الي

(1) حروف كبيرة : (Capital letters)

(2) حروف صغيرة : (Small letters)

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff




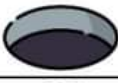


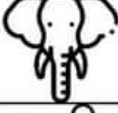

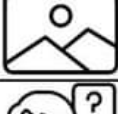

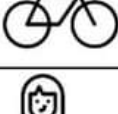



Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll

Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr

Ss Tt Uu Vv Ww Xx

Yy Zz

ملاحظات هامة لنطق الحروف بالانجليزية

e.g. : bicycle – cinema		ينطق حرف (c) "س" اذا جاء بعده (e - i - y)	1
e.g. : cat – class		و غير ذلك ينطق "ك"	
e.g. : chair		(ch) تنطق "تش"	2
e.g. : black		(ck) تنطق "ك"	3
e.g. : shirt		(sh) تنطق "ش"	5
e.g. : eight		(gh) لا تنطق في وسط الكلمة	6
e.g. : Elephant		(ph) تنطق "ف"	7
e.g. : thin – the		(th) تنطق "ث" او "ذ"	8
e.g. : picture		(ture) تنطق "تشر"	9
e.g. : question		(tion) تنطق "شن"	10
e.g. : bike		حرف (e) لا ينطق في آخر الكلمة إلا اذا كانت مكونة من حرفين	11
e.g. : write		حرف (w) لا ينطق اذا جاء بعده حرف (r)	12
e.g. : knife		حرف (k) لا ينطق اذا جاء بعده حرف (n)	13
e.g. : What		حرف (h) لا ينطق إذا جاء بعد حرف (w)	14

## 2) Parts of speech



اجزاء الكلام

### 1- Pronoun: ضمير





I	انا	He	هو
---	-----	----	----

### 2- Noun: اسم

- e.g. : - Ali - Mohamed - Mona

a cat		قطة	a desk		مكتب
-------	---	-----	--------	---	------

### 3- Verb: فعل

eat		يأكل	play		يلعب
run		يجري	write		يكتب

### 4- Adjective: صفة

tall	طويل	short	قصير
------	------	-------	------

### 5- Preposition: حرف جر

in	في	on	علي
----	----	----	-----

### 3) The articles

#### أدوات التعريف

-تنقسم الادوات التي تأتي قبل الاسم في اللغة الانجليزية الي:

( Note: a/an = one )

١) أدوات نكرة : a – an

٢) أداة معرفة : the بمعنى (ال) وتأتي قبل الاسم المفرد والجمع

#### أدوات النكرة : a – an

تأتي "a" قبل الأسماء التي تبدأ بحرف ساكن او صوت ساكن

- e.g. :

a car	سيارة	a bike	عجلة
a bus	اتوبيس	a plane	طائرة

تأتي "an" قبل الأسماء التي تبدأ بحرف متحرك او صوت متحرك

-e.g. :

an elephant	فيل	an ox	ثور
an egg	بيضة	an orange	برتقالة
an eye	عين	an umbrella	شمسية

### Exercise:

- Write (a/an):

1- ..... table.



2- ..... ox.



3- ..... flower.



4- ..... fox.



5- ..... elephant.



6- ..... book.



7- ..... egg.



8- ..... pen



9- ..... donkey.



10- ..... orange.



## 4) Plural of nouns

جمع الأسماء

ينقسم الاسم في اللغة الانجليزية الي:

(١) اسم مفرد (singular) :

-e.g. :

a cat	قطّة	a car	سيارة
an elephant	فيل	an eye	عين



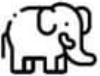





(٢) اسم جمع (plural) :

-e.g. :











cats	قطط	cars	سيارات
elephants	افئال	eyes	عيون

- ملحوظة: ان الاسم المفرد يأتي قبله (a - an) و تحذف (a - an) عند الجمع ونضع (s) في نهاية الاسم للجمع .

### Examples:































- 1-  a cat → cats 
- 2-  an elephant → elephants 
- 3-  an eye → two eyes 
- 4-  a car = one car → two cars 

-e.g. :

1- طفل		a child	→	children		اطفال
2- رجل		a man	→	men		رجال
3- امرأة		a woman	→	women		نساء
4- سنة		a tooth	→	teeth		اسنان
5- قدم		a foot	→	feet		اقدام

### Exercise:

- Write the plural:

1- ولد		a boy	→	.....	
2- كلب		a dog	→	.....	
3- كتاب		a book	→	.....	
4- وردة		a flower	→	.....	
5- قطه		a cat	→	.....	
6- ارنب		a rabbit	→	.....	
7- طفل		a child	→	.....	
8- رجل		a man	→	.....	
9- قلم رصاص		a pencil	→	.....	
10- مدرسة		a school	→	.....	
11- بيضة		an egg	→	.....	
12- رجل		a foot	→	.....	
13- قلم		a pen	→	.....	
14- طائر		a bird	→	.....	
15- سن		a tooth	→	.....	

## 5) Pronoun-الضمير

الضمير كلمة تحل محل الاسم

I	انا	We	نحن
He	هو	You	انت/انتم
She	هي	They	هم
It	هو/هي لغير العاقل		

-e.g. :

- Ali	→	He	- I and Mona	→	We
- Mona	→	She	- Mona and Ali	→	they
- a dog	→	it	- teachers	→	they
- dogs	→	they			

### Exercise:

#### 1) Write (He – She – It – We – You – They):

- Omar → .....
- Samar → .....
- a cat → .....
- cats → .....
- doctors → .....
- Asmaa and Amany → .....
- sister → .....
- brother → .....
- a bike → .....
- Ali and I → .....

#### 2) Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

- This is my dad. (He – She – It) is a doctor.
- This is my car. (He – She – It) is black.
- This is my grandma. (He – She – It) is old.
- I like elephants. (They – She – It) are big.
- This is Habiba. (He – She – It) has a bike.
- (He – She – It) is a pencil.
- (He – She – It) is my brother.
- (He – She – It) is my father.
- (He – She – It) is my mother.
- (He – She – It) is my dog.

## 6) Possessive adjectives

صفات الملكية

Pronouns	Meaning	Possessive adjectives	e.g.	Meaning
I	انا	My	My pen	قلمي
He	هو	His	His pen	قلمه
She	هي	Her	Her pen	قلمها
It	هو-هي (لغير العاقل)	Its	Its food	طعامه/ طعامها (لغير العاقل)
We	نحن	Our	Our pen	قلمنا
You	انت / انت	Your	Your pen	قلمك / قلمكم
They	هم - هن	Their	Their pen	قلمهم

### Exercise:

#### 1) Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1- This is Ahmed. (**His – Her – Its**) car is blue.



2- This is Nada. (**His – Her – Its**) hair is long.



3- This is my rabbit. (**His – Her – Its**) color is white.

4- They have a car. (**Their – His – Its**) car is black.

5- He has a dog. (**His – Her – Its**) dog is big.



6- She is my sister. (**His – Her – Its**) eyes are green.

7- We have a house. (**Their – Our – Your**) house is very big.

8- I am ten. (**His – Her – My**) name is Hussein.

9- The boys are doing (**his – their – her**) homework.

10- I love (**my – his – her**) family.





## 7) Verb to be

فعل يكون

Pronouns	Meaning	Verb to be	Short form	Meaning
I	انا	am	I'm	انا اكون
He	هو	is	He's	هو يكون
She	هي		She's	هي تكون
It	هو-هي (لغير العاقل)		It's	هو-هي يكون (لغير العاقل)
We	نحن	are	We're	نحن نكون
You	انت		You're	انت تكون – انتم تكونوا
They	هم - هن		They're	هم يكونوا

e.g. :

1- I **am** a doctor.



2- He **is** a teacher.



3- They **are** nurses.



### Exercise:

- Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1- I (**am** – is – are) a doctor.



2- She (**am** – is – are) a girl.

3- They (**am** – is – are) cats.

4- He (**am** – is – are) my brother.



5- You (**am** – is – are) a boy.

6- It (**am** – is – are) a pen.

7- We (**am** – is – are) in grade one.

8- My car (**am** – is – are) black.



9- He (**am** – is – are) my teacher.



10- It (**am** – is – are) my bag.

**Subject + is + not \_\_\_\_\_ .**  
**are**



### Primary 4 - 1<sup>st</sup> Term

## 8) Past form of "Verb to be"

### - Form:

I/He/She/It + was + باقي الجملة  
They/You/We + were + باقي الجملة



- He **was** at the park yesterday.    - They **were** happy last week.

### - Negative:

I/He/She/It + was not (wasn't) + باقي الجملة  
We/You/They + were not (weren't) + باقي الجملة

- He **wasn't** at the park yesterday.  
- They **weren't** happy last week.

### - Yes / No question:

Was + he/she/it + باقي الجملة ؟  
Were + they/you/we + باقي الجملة ؟



- **Was** he at home?                      - Yes, he **was**. (or) No, he **wasn't**.

### - Wh - question:

Wh-word + was/were + subject + باقي السؤال ؟

- Where was he?    - He **was** at the park.  
-Where were they? - They **were** in the cinema.



### - Keywords:

yesterday	أمس	in (سنة في الماضي)	في سنة .....
in the past	في الماضي	ago	منذ
last week	الإسبوع الماضي	last month	الشهر الماضي

### Exercise:

Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

- 1-I ( was – were – are ) at home yesterday.
- 2-She ( was – were – am ) happy.
- 3-They ( was – were – is ) at the park.
- 4-There ( was – were – do ) two apples in the basket.
- 5-Mona ( was – were – are ) sad.
- 6-Ali and Asmaa ( was – were – is ) at the circus.
- 7-There ( was – were – are ) an egg in the fridge.
- 8-We ( was – were – has ) pleased .
- 9-He ( was – were – are ) my teacher.
- 10- (She –He –They ) were my friends.

### 9) Verb to have

فعل يملك - عنده

Pronouns	Meaning	Verb to have	Short form	Meaning
I	انا	have	I've	انا املك
You	انت		You've	انت تملك
We	نحن		We've	نحن نملك
They	هم - هن		They've	هم يملكون
He	هو	has	He's	هو يملك
She	هي		She's	هي تملك
It	هو-هي (لغير العاقل)		It's	يملك – تملك (لغير العاقل)

e.g. :

- 1- He **has** a car.
- 2- She **has** a doll.
- 3- They **have** a house.



- Notes:

e.g. : Mona **has** a cat.

e.g. : The doctors **have** white coats.

- الاسم المفرد يأتي معه "has"

- الاسم الجمع يأتي معه "have"

### **Exercise:**

**- Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:**

- 1-I ( **have – has – am** ) a new book.
- 2-She( **have – has – is** ) a skirt.
- 3-The boys ( **have – has – are** ) a big house.
- 4-A bird ( **have – has – is** ) two wings.
- 5-Elephants ( **have – has – do** ) big ears.
- 6-Ali and I ( **have – has – is** ) two laptops.
- 7-He ( **have – has – is** ) a large house.
- 8-( **Do – Does – Is** ) he have a desk? Yes, he does.
- 9-( **Do – Does – are** ) they have a villa? No, they don't .
- 10-Do they have feathers? Yes, they ( **do – don't – doesn't** ).

### **10) Verb to do**

فعل يفعل - يعمل

Pronouns	Verb to do	
I	do	انا افعل
We		نحن نفعل
You		انت تفعل – انتم تفعلون
They		هم يفعلون
He	does	هو يفعل
She		هي تفعل
It		هو- هي يفعل (لغير العاقل)

**e.g. :**

- 1- He **does** his homework.
- 2- We **do** our homework.

**Note:**

**Do + ( I/we/you/they ) + have + noun + ?**  
**Does + ( he/she/it ) + have + noun + ?**

e.g. :

- **Do** you **have** a brother?
- Yes, I do. (**or**) No, I don't.
- **Does** he **have** a sister?
- Yes, he **does**. (**or**) No, he **doesn't**.

## 11) Some / Any

- يأتي بعدهم اسم يعد ( يجمع ) أو اسم لا يعد ( لا يجمع )

**Some بعض**

- تأتي في الجملة المثبتة وفي جمل العرض والطلب.

- I have some apples.
- She likes some sweets.

**Note:**

- تستخدم كلمة (some) في السؤال فقط  
 - عند الطلب request  
 - عند العرض offer

- Can I have **some** book?
- Would you like **some** tea?

**Any أي**

- تأتي في الجملة المنفية و السؤال.

- She doesn't like **any** spiders.
- There isn't **any** water.
- Are there **any** tomatoes?
- Is there **any** juice?

### Exercise:

#### 1) Write ( some / any ) :

- 1- There were ..... pens.
- 2- There weren't ..... books.
- 3- There were ..... apples.
- 4- There weren't ..... crocodiles.
- 5- There were ..... fish
- 6- There weren't ..... owls.
- 7- There were ..... cars.
- 8- There were ..... elephants.

**2) Choose the correct answer:**

- 1- How (**much - many - often**) wood is there?
- 2- How many bracelets (**is - are - am**) there?
- 3- How (**much - many - long**) portraits are there? Four portraits.
- 4- How much water is there? There (**isn't - aren't - hasn't**) enough water.
- 5- There isn't (**many - much - lot**) sugar in the jar.
- 6- There (**is - are - was**) too many cars.
- 7- There is a (**lot- lots - a lot**) of milk.
- 8- There was (**some - any - many**) flour.
- 9- There aren't (**some - any - much**) pens.
- 10- Are there (**some - any - much**) apples?
- 11- Would you like (**some - any - a**) tea?
- 12- Can I have (**any - some - an**) water, please?
- 13- I want 2 a (**spoon - fork - knife**) of sugar, please.

**3) Rewrite the following sentences using words in brackets:**

- 1- There are a lot of pens. (many)  
.....
- 2- There a lot of sugar. (much)  
.....
- 3- There are some spoons. (not)  
.....
- 4- There is much juice. (Is)  
.....
- 5- There are some cars. (any)  
.....
- 6- Yes, there is some juice. (Is)  
.....

## 12) There is/are

1) There is a/an (اسم مفرد) يوجد للمفرد

e.g. :

1- There is a car.



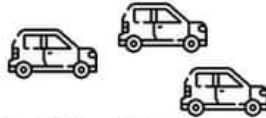
2- There is a plane.



2) There are (اسم جمع) يوجد للجمع

e.g. :

1- There are cars.



2- There are planes.



**Negative:**

is/are: عند النفي نضع not بعد

1- There is not a car.

2- There are not cars.

**Yes / No Question:**

Is

+ there \_\_\_\_?

Are

- ويكون السؤال بمعنى "هل" ونجاوب على السؤال بـ Yes/No ونعمل مقص

1- There is a car.

- Is there a car? هل يوجد للمفرد

- Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.



2- There are cars.

- Are there cars? هل يوجد للجمع

- Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.



**Exercise:**

- Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1- There (am – is – are) a man.

2- There (am – is – are) men.





- 3- There (am – is – are) a bird.
- 4- There (am – is – are) birds.
- 5- (Am – Is – Are) there a bike?
- 6- (Am – Is – Are) there bikes?
- 7- Is there a pen? Yes, there (isn't – is – are).
- 8- Is there a pen? No, there (am – is – isn't).
- 9- Are there pens? Yes, there (is – are – aren't).
- 10- Are there pens? No, there (is – are – aren't).



### 13) This is / That is / These are / Those are

1- This is + a/an (اسم مفرد) هذا يكون ( للمفرد القريب )

e.g. : This is a car.



2- That is + a/an (اسم مفرد) ذلك يكون ( للمفرد البعيد )

e.g. : That is a bird.



3- These are + (اسم جمع) هؤلاء يكونوا ( للجمع القريب )

e.g. : These are cars.



4- Those are + (اسم جمع) هؤلاء يكونوا ( للجمع البعيد )

e.g. : Those are birds.



### Exercise:

- Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

- 1-This (am – is – are) a car.
- 2-These (am – is – are) three cars.
- 3-What is ( this – these – those)?
- 4-What are ( this – that – those)?
- 5-What ( is – am – are ) this?
- 6- (This – That –These ) are my shoes.
- 7-(This – Those –These ) is a doll.
- 8-This is ( a pen – pen – pens ).
- 9-These are ( a shirt – shirt – shirts).
- 10-Those ( am – is – are ) two books.

## 14) can / can't

### -Form:

subject + can + inf. (فعل في المصدر)

e.g. : - I can play football.

### -Negative:

subject + can + not + inf. (فعل في المصدر)

e.g. : - I can not play football.

can not = can't

### Yes / No Question:

Can + subject + inf. + ?

-ويكون السؤال بمعنى " هل يستطيع " نجيب عليه بـ Yes/No.

Note :

تتحول " you " في (السؤال) الي " I " في (الإجابة)

e.g. :

1- He can play football.

- Can he play football?

- Yes, he can. / No, he can't.



2- I can play football.

- Can you play football?

- Yes, I can. / No, I can't.

### Exercise:

- Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1- I can (play – plays – playing) the piano.

2- I can't (run – runs – running).

3- A bird (can – can't – isn't) fly.



4- A baby (can – can't – has) swim.

5- Can he play? - Yes, he (can – can't – isn't).

6- Can she ride a bike? – No, she (can – can't – isn't).

7- (Can – Is – Are) he fly a kite? – Yes, he can.



8- (Can – Is – Are) you drive a car? – No, I can't.

9- Yes, (I can – you can't – I can't).

10- No, (I can – you can – I can't).

## 15) Present continuous tense:

زمن المضارع المستمر

### - Form:

I	→	am ('m)	} + verb + ing
He/She/It	→	is ('s)	
We/you/They	→	are ('re)	

### - Usage:

- Action happening now.

- يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث يحدث الآن في الوقت الحالي

### - Keywords:

now	الآن	Look!	انظر
Listen!	استمع	today	اليوم
at the moment	في هذه اللحظة	at present	في الوقت الحاضر

e.g. :

1- He is running **now**.

2- **Look!** He is swimming.



3- They are eating **at present**.

### - Negative:

Subject + ( am / is / are ) + not + verb + ing

e.g. :

1- I **am not** playing.

2- She **is not** eating.

3- They **are not** drinking.

### Note:

is not = isn't

are not = aren't

## Yes / No Question:

Am/Is/Are + subject + inf. + ing. + ....?

- ويكون السؤال بمعنى "هل" ونجواب علي السؤال بـ Yes/No

e.g. :

1- He is playing.

- Is he playing?

- Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.



2- I am walking.

- Are you walking?

- Yes, I am. / No, I am not.

### Exercise:

-Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1- Mum (am – is – are ) cleaning the room now.

2- They (am – is – are ) watching TV at the moment.

3- I (am – is – are ) listening to music .

4- They are (play – plays – playing ) football at the moment.

5- Look! she is ( run – runs – running ) in the park.

6- My father is (read – reads – reading ) a newspaper.

7- The children are ( swim – swims – swimming) in the pool.

8- Look ! The bird (am – is – are ) flying in the sky.

9- (They – I – He ) is sleeping in his room.

10- Listen ! She (am – is – are ) singing loudly.

3) Rewrite the following sentences using words in brackets:

1- He plays football every day.

(now)

2- Birds fly in the sky.

(Look!)

3- She is swimming.

(not)

4- They are drinking.

(He)

5- He is studying.

(they)

6- Yes, he is drinking.

(Is)

7- Is she running.

(No)

## 16) Present simple tense

زمن المضارع البسيط

### - Form:

I/We/You/They + inf. (الفعل في المصدر)  
He/She/It + inf. + (s / es / ies)

### Note:

نضيف es إذا كان الفعل آخره ( ss - sh - ch - o - x - z )

wash → washes    watch → watches    fix → fixes  
go → goes    box → boxes    pass → passes

إذا كان الفعل آخره (y) وقبلها حرف ساكن نحذف حرف (y) ثم نضيف ies

try → tries    cry → cries

e.g. :

1- He swims in water.

2- They swim in the sea.

3- A cat drinks milk.

4- He washes his car.



### Keywords:

always	دائماً	often	غالباً
usually	عادة	never	أبداً
sometimes	أحياناً	every (day / week / month)	كل (يوم / اسبوع / شهر)

### Negative:

I/We/You/They/ الاسم الجمع + don't + inf.

He/She/It/ الاسم المفرد + doesn't + inf.

- I don't play football.

- He doesn't play football

### Yes / No question:

Do + ( I / we / you / They ) + inf. + ....?

Does + ( He / She / It ) + inf. + ....?

- Do you play football?



- Yes, I do. (or) No, I don't.

- Does he play football?

- Yes, he does. (or) No, he doesn't.

### **Exercise:**

**1- Underline the correct word(s) in brackets: (Forms)**

- 1-I (get – gets – getting) up at six o'clock.
- 2-He ( watch – watches – watching ) TV every day.
- 3-She ( like – likes – liking ) sweets.
- 4-They (go – goes – going ) to school by car.
- 5-Ahmed ( play – plays – playing ) football on Fridays.
- 6-Mum ( cook – cooks – cooking ) food.
- 7-I usually ( wash – washes – washing ) my hands.
- 8-Mona ( do – does – doing ) her homework at night.
- 9-We always (clean – cleans – cleaning) our rooms.

**2-Underline the correct word(s) in brackets: (Negative)**

- 1-Maram ( don't – doesn't – isn't ) like cats.
- 2-The boys ( don't – doesn't – aren't ) play tennis every day.
- 3-He ( don't – doesn't – isn't ) go to bed late.
- 4-Amir and Ahmed ( don't – doesn't – isn't ) watch cartoons.
- 5-I ( don't – doesn't – am not ) help mum at home.
- 6-We ( don't – doesn't – aren't ) sleep early.
- 7-The girl ( don't – doesn't – isn't ) cook food.
- 8-They ( don't – doesn't – am not ) read the newspaper.
- 9-Tarek ( don't – doesn't – isn't ) speak Germany.

**3-Underline the correct word(s) in brackets: (Yes-No question)**

- 1-(Do – Does – Are) you like dogs? Yes, I do.
- 2-(Do – Does – Is) she have a car? No, she doesn't.
- 3-(Do – Does – Are) they go to school by bus? No, they don't.
- 4-(Do – Does – Has) he run fast? Yes, he does.
- 5-Do they eat meat? Yes they, (do – does – Are) .
- 6-Does she clean her room? No, she (does – doesn't – isn't).
- 7-Do (he – she – they) help at home? Yes, they do.
- 8- Does (you – she – they) brush her teeth? Yes, she does.
- 9-Does a bird have two wings? (Yes – No– Not ) , it does.

**4-Rewrite the following sentences using words in brackets:**

- |                           |        |
|---------------------------|--------|
| 1- I watch T.V every day. | (He)   |
| .....                     |        |
| 2- I read stories.        | (not)  |
| .....                     |        |
| 3- I like English.        | (Do)   |
| .....                     |        |
| 4- Does he have a villa?  | (Yes,) |
| .....                     |        |

## 17) Past simple tense

زمن الماضي البسيط

### Form:

- يتكون الماضي البسيط من التصريف الثاني بإضافة (d / ed / ied) للفعل المنتظم

### Notes:

1- الأفعال المنتهية بـ (e) يضاف إليها (d) :

love → loved arrive → arrived  
close → closed use → used

2- الأفعال التي تنتهي بـ (y) وقبلها حرف ساكن يضاف إليها (ied) بدلاً من حرف (y)

study → studied cry → cried

3- الأفعال التي تنتهي بـ (y) وقبلها حرف متحرك يضاف إليها (ed)

play → played stay → stayed

### Keywords:

yesterday	امس	ago	منذ
in the past	في الماضي	last (day-week-month)	السابق (يوم - اسبوع - شهر)

### Negative:

Subject + did not (didn't) + inf.

- We **didn't watch** TV yesterday. - He **didn't clean** the room last night.

- لاحظ أننا نصنع الفعل في المصدر بعد كلمة (didn't)

### Yes / No question:

Did + subject + inf. + ?

- Did he watch T.V ?

Yes, he did. (or) No, he didn't.

### Wh-question:

Wh-word + did + subject + inf. + ?

- Where did he go yesterday?

- He went to the park yesterday.

- What did she buy last night?

- She bought a new bag last night.



### **Exercise:**

**- Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:**

- 1- Ali (**arrive – arrives – arrived**) late yesterday.
- 2- The children ( **visit – visits – visited**) the museum last week.
- 3- Mona (**study – studies – studied**) her lessons last night.
- 4- Dad (**travel – travels – travelled**) to London 3 days ago.
- 5-They (**play – played – plays**) football yesterday.
- 6- I (**watch – watched – watching**) TV last night.
- 7- Mum (**clean – cleans – cleaned**) the room last week.
- 8- They (**go – went – going**) to the park yesterday.
- 9- Asmaa (**watch – watched – watches**) a video two hours ago.
- 10- The teacher (**correct – corrected – correcting**) our homework.
- 11-The children (**walked – walk – walks**) to school yesterday.
- 12- It (**rain – rains – rained**) yesterday.
- 13- Dinosaur (**lives – living – lived**) millions of years ago.
- 14- (**Next - Last – This**) year, I travelled to Japan .
- 15- He didn't (**plays – play – played**) the piano.
- 16- I didn't go to the cinema (**next – last – this**) night.
- 17- She (**doesn't – didn't – don't**) see him last night.
- 18- Mona didn't (**come – comes – came**) to the party yesterday.
- 19- They (**don't – didn't – doesn't**) play football last week.
- 20- Mum didn't (**cook – cooks – cooked**) chicken .
- 21- Did you watch TV? Yes, I (**do – did – are**).
- 22- Did he arrive early? No, he (**did – didn't – don't**).
- 23- Maram didn't (**help – helps – helped**) her mum.
- 24- She didn't (**making – make – makes**) a cake.
- 25- Yesterday, he (**see – sees – saw**) a scary film.
- 26- Where (**do – does – did**) they go yesterday?
- 27- What time did he (**arrive – arrived – arrives**)?
- 28- How did she go to school (**today – yesterday – tomorrow**)?
- 29- They didn't (**enjoy – enjoys – enjoyed**) the party.



**2) Rewrite the following sentences using words in brackets:**

- 1- I play football every day. (last week)  
.....
- 2- She helps her mum. (yesterday)  
.....
- 3- I see birds in the sky. (2 hours ago)  
.....
- 4- He eats fish. (last week)  
.....
- 5- I talked on the phone. (not)  
.....
- 6- Did you go to the cinema? (Yes,)  
.....
- 7- Did they study? (No,)  
.....
- 8- No, she didn't get up early. (Did)  
.....
- 9- Yes, I enjoyed the trip. (Did)  
.....
- 10- He is thirteen years old. (twelve years old)  
.....

## 18) Present perfect

زمن المضارع التام

### Form:

I / We / You / They +have + p.p  
He / She / It +has + p.p

- I have played tennis.
- She has played volleyball.

P.P = Past Participle التصريف الثالث للفعل

### Regular verbs:

meaning	verb	past	p.p
يشاهد	watch	watched	watched
يلعب	play	played	played
ينظف	clean	cleaned	cleaned
يغسل	wash	washed	washed
يطبخ	cook	cooked	cooked
يزور	visit	visited	visited

### Irregular verbs:

meaning	verb	past	p.p
يسوم	swim	swam	swum
يري	see	saw	seen
يأخذ	take	took	taken
يجلس	sit	sat	sat
ينام	sleep	slept	slept
يصنع	make	made	made
يشرب	drink	drank	drunk
يأكل	eat	ate	eaten
يكون	am/is	was	been
يكون	are	were	been

## Keywords:

just	حالا	already	بالفعل	ever	من قبل (في السؤال)
since	منذ	yet	حتى الآن	never	أبداً (تأتي للنفي)
for	لمدة				

## Negative:

Subject + haven't / hasn't + p.p

- We **haven't drunk** the juice.
- He **hasn't eaten** the lunch.

## Yes / No question:

Have / Has + subject + p.p + ....?

- **Have** you **eaten** the dinner? Yes, I **have**. (or) No, I **haven't**.
- **Has** she **gone** to school? Yes, she **has**. (or) No, she **hasn't**.

## Wh-question:

Wh-word + have / has + subject + p.p + .....?

- 1- **What have** they **watched**?
  - They **have watched** a film.
- 2- **How long has** she **studied** English?
  - She **has studied** English for 3 hours.

**1- Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:**

- 1-I (**have – has – are**) watched TV.
- 2-She (**have – has – is**) cleaned the room.
- 3-They have (**visit – visits – visited**) their uncle.
- 4-He has just (**wash – washes – washed**) his hands.
- 5-(**Have – Has – Are**) they drunk cola?
- 6-(**Have – Has – Is**) she helped her mum?
- 7-Have you seen the game? Yes, I (**have – has – are**).
- 8-Has she slept early? No, she (**has – hasn't – isn't**).
- 9-We haven't (**drink – drinking – drunk**) orange juice.
- 10-Maysa and Asmaa (**have – has – are**) seen Cairo Tower.
- 11-Have you (**never – ever – since**) played tennis?
- 12-I have (**ever – never – ago**) climbed a tree.
- 13-Omar (**have – has – does**) swum in the pool.
- 14-Rana (**have – has – are**) walked in the desert.
- 15-Have (**he – she – you**) been to the beach?

**2- Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets:**

- |                              |         |
|------------------------------|---------|
| 1-Mona cleaned the flat.     | (has)   |
| .....                        |         |
| 2-Have they studied English? | (Yes,)  |
| .....                        |         |
| 3-Has she slept in a tent?   | (No,)   |
| .....                        |         |
| 4-Have you climbed the tree? | (ever)  |
| .....                        |         |
| 5-I have eaten fish.         | (never) |
| .....                        |         |
| 6-We have seen a snake.      | (not)   |
| .....                        |         |

## 19) Future simple

المستقبل البسيط

### Usage:

- للتعبير عن أحداث في المستقبل. -To express events in future.

### Form:

subject + will + inf.

- I think the event will be amazing

### Negative:

subject + will not (won't) + inf.

- He will not (won't) win the race.

### Yes/No question:

Will + subject + inf. + ..... ?

- Will he play football?

- Yes, he will. (or) - No, he won't.

### Wh-question:

Wh word + will + subject + inf. + ..... ?

- Where will you go?

- I will go to Aswan.

next week	الإسبوع القادم	in the future	في المستقبل
next month	الشهر القادم	tonight	هذه الليلة
next year	السنة القادمة	tomorrow	غداً

### Note:

-We often use will with these verbs.

(hope) / (think) يفكر / يتمني

- I hope Omar will win.

- I think our school will get the medal.

**1- Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:**

- 1-I think she will (**win – wins- winning**) the race tomorrow.
- 2-They (**will – are – have**) get the full mark next week.
- 3-It will (**is – are – be**) hot tomorrow.
- 4-He will arrive (**yesterday- tomorrow – now**).
- 5-Will you clean the room? Yes, I (**will – will not – won't**).
- 6-Will they play tennis? No, they (**will – won't – aren't**).
- 7-What will the children (**do – does – doing**) tonight?
- 8-(**Will – Is – Are**) he throw the ball? Yes, he will.
- 9-Mona will (**help – helped – helping**) her mum tonight.
- 10-He is clever. He will (**get – gets – getting**) the full mark.
- 11-They (**will – are – have**) watch the game next week.
- 12-I hope I will (**play – plays – playing**) well.
- 13-We will visit our aunt (**last week – yesterday – next week**).
- 14-Where will he (**go – goes – going**) tonight?
- 15-I think she will (**pass – passed – passing**) the exam

**2- Re-write the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets:**

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| 1-He will win the race next week.        | (not)     |
| .....                                    |           |
| 2-They are going to finish the game.     | (will)    |
| .....                                    |           |
| 3-Will she help her mum?                 | (Yes,)    |
| .....                                    |           |
| 4-Will you come to the party tomorrow?   | (No,..)   |
| .....                                    |           |
| 5-He will travel to Luxor next week.     | (When)    |
| .....                                    |           |
| 6-Mervat will meet her friends tomorrow. | (not)     |
| .....                                    |           |
| 7-Will he write an email?                | (No,....) |
| .....                                    |           |
| 8-I will go to London next month.        | (Where)   |
| .....                                    |           |

## 20) Future (going to)

### Form:

Subject + (am/is/are) + going to + inf.

- I am **going to wear** a helmet.
- He is **going to play** in the park today.

### Usage:

تستخدم (going to) للتعبير عن خطط و نوايا في المستقبل.

### Negative:

Subject + (am/is/are) + not + going to + inf.

- I am **not going to wear** a helmet.
- He is **not going to play** in the park today.

### Yes/No question:

(Am/Is/Are) + subject + going to + inf. + ....?

- Are you **going to climb** the rock?
- Yes, I **am** (or) No, I **am not**.
- Yes, he **is** (or) No, he **isn't**.

### Wh-question:

Wh-word + (am/is/are) + subject + going to + inf. + ....?

- What are you **going to do** tomorrow?
- I am **going to play** football.

### Keywords:

next week	الإسبوع القادم	in the future	في المستقبل
next month	الشهر القادم	tonight	هذه الليلة
next year	السنة القادمة	tomorrow	غداً

**1- Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:**

- 1-Manal is (**go – goes – going**) to buy a new dress tomorrow.
- 2-They (**am – is – are**) going to watch a game in the stadium.
- 3-He is going to (**swim – swims – swimming**) in the canal.
- 4-Is he going to travel abroad? Yes, he (**is – isn't – can**).
- 5-We are going to visit London (**last – next – ago**) week.
- 6-What are (**he – she – they**) going to do tonight?
- 7-Fares is going to (**play – plays – played**) tennis tomorrow.
- 8-Are you going to clean the room? No, I (**am – am not – isn't**).
- 9-The bird is going (**to – too – two**) fly high in the sky.
- 10-(**Am – Is – Are**) you going to sweep the floor?
- 11-Mona and Asmaa (**am – is – are**) going to help mum.
- 12-The children are ( **go – goes – going** ) to run in the park.
- 13-Amr is going to (**fly – flies – flying**) a kite.
- 14-Are they going to climb the tree? No, they (**are – aren't – isn't**).
- 15-(**I – He – They** ) is going to play the piano.

**2- Re-write the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets:**

- |  |            |
|--|------------|
| 1-He will read a story.                    | (going to) |
| .....                                      |            |
| 2-They are going to climb the tree.        | (not)      |
| .....                                      |            |
| 3-No, I am not going to buy a new laptop.  | (Are)      |
| .....                                      |            |
| 4-Is he going to ride a bike?              | (Yes,)     |
| .....                                      |            |
| 5-They listen to music.                    | (going)    |
| .....                                      |            |
| 6-She is going to travel to Alex tomorrow. | (Where)    |
| .....                                      |            |



## 21) Giving advice

### Form:

Subject + should + inf.

- You **should eat** healthy lunch every day.
- You **should sleep** early.

### Negative:

Subject + shouldn't + inf.

- You **shouldn't eat** cookies every day.
- You **shouldn't stay** up late.

### Yes/No question:

Should + subject + inf. + .....?

- **Should** he **skip** breakfast?      - **No**, he **shouldn't**.
- **Should** she **drink** lots of water?      - **Yes**, she **should**.

### Wh-question:

Wh + should + subject + inf. + ?

- **What should** they **eat**?      - **What shouldn't** they **eat**?
- They **should eat** healthy food.      - They **shouldn't eat** unhealthy food.

### Note:

- I advise you to + inf.
  - My advice for you is to + inf.
  - It's good to + inf.
- } = You should + inf.

- I advise you to study. → = - You should study.

- It's wrong to + inf.
- It's bad to + inf. → = - You shouldn't + inf.

e.g.:

- It is wrong to play with matches. = You shouldn't play with matches.

**1- Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:**

- 1-You (**should – shouldn't – mustn't**) do your homework.
- 2-You (**should – shouldn't – mustn't**) be polite to your teacher.
- 3-You (**should – shouldn't – must**) make noise in the class.
- 4-You (**should – shouldn't – mustn't**) help the old people.
- 5-They should (**follow – follows – following**) the school rules.
- 6-You (**should – shouldn't – mustn't**) drink a lot of water.
- 7-She (**should – shouldn't – mustn't**) eat healthy food.
- 8-He (**should – shouldn't – must**) skip breakfast.
- 9-We (**should – shouldn't – mustn't**) eat fruits and vegetables.
- 10-We (**should – shouldn't – must**) stay up late.
- 11-You (**should – shouldn't – must**) take things that don't belong to you.
- 12-You (**should – shouldn't – mustn't**) laugh at your friends.
- 13-You (**should – shouldn't – mustn't**) interrupt people when they are speaking.
- 14-You (**should – shouldn't – mustn't**) respect your parents.
- 15-She shouldn't (**speak – speaks – speaking**) loudly.

**2- Re-write the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets:**

1-It's a right thing to help your mother with the housework. (**should**)

.....

2-It isn't good to eat in the bathroom. (**shouldn't**)

.....

3-I advise him to brush his teeth after meals. (**should**)

.....

4-It isn't advisable to pick flowers from public gardens. (**We**)

.....

5-It's a good thing to help people who are in need. (**We**)

.....

6-It isn't a right thing to play football in the street. (**shouldn't**)

.....

## 22) Probability الاحتمالية

### Usage:

To express probability.

### Form:

Subject + might + inf.

1- Ali will probably come today. (might)

- Ali **might come** today.

2- Perhaps Dalia will watch T.V . (might)

- Dalia **might watch** T.V .

### Negative:

Subject + might + not + inf.

- Ali **might not live** in Africa.

### Question:

Might + subject + inf. + ?

- Ali might come. (Might ?)

- **Might** Ali come?

### Keywords:

I am not sure	انا غير متأكد	Perhaps	ربما
I don't know	انا لا اعرف	Possible	ممکن
I am not definite	انا غير متأكد	Probable	محتمل

**1- Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:**

- 1- It (**should – is – might**) rain. It is possible
- 2- I (**can – have – might**) visit my uncle. I am not sure.
- 3- He (**have to – have – might**) come back early. It is possible.
- 4- We (**might – are – should**) go to the cinema tonight. It is probable
- 5- Someone is knocking. It (**shouldn't – might – is**) be Ali.
- 6- He (**should – might – will**) be angry with you. I am not sure.
- 7- He (**should – are – might**) arrive early tonight. It is not certain.
- 8- Omar (**might – is – should**) be the first. I am not sure
- 9- He (**is – may be – can't be**) in the office. I don't know.
- 10- We (**might – has – can**) visit our grandfather. I am not sure.
- 11- I'm not sure he (**won't – will – is – may**) come soon.
- 12- I don't know. He (**might – must – ought**) buy a new car.
- 13- Perhaps our grandpa will come. He (**might – must – can't**) come next week.
- 14- They (**might – can – should**) play football tomorrow. I don't know.
- 15- The bird (**might – can – should**) eat grass. I am not sure.

**2- Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets:**

- 1- Perhaps Ali will visit us. (might)  
.....
- 2- I am not sure that she will come. (might)  
.....
- 3- It's possible that he comes tomorrow. (might)  
.....
- 4- It's probable that it rains. (might)  
.....
- 5- This is probably his watch. (might)  
.....
- 6- I am not sure that she will do her homework. (might)  
.....

## 23) Comparative المقارنة

للمقارنة بين اثنين :

Adjective + er + than

tall → taller than

short → shorter than

- Ali is **taller than** Ahmed.

- Ahmed is **shorter than** Ali.

### Superlative adjectives: التفضيل

للمقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين نستخدم:

the + adjective + est

tall → **the tallest**

short → **the shortest**

- Ali is the **tallest** boy.

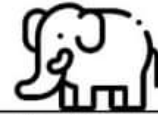
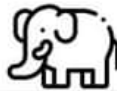
- Ahmed is the **shortest** boy.

الأطول  
الأقصر



**Note:**

- إذا انتهت الصفة القصيرة بحرف ساكن وقبله متحرك  
نضاعف الحرف الأخير ثم نصيف (er) أو (est)



big	bigger than	the biggest
hot	hotter than	the hottest
thin	thinner than	the thinnest
fit	fitter than	the fittest

**1- Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:**

- 1-The elephant is (**big – bigger – biggest**) than the horse.
- 2-The horse is the (**fast – faster – fastest**) animal.
- 3-Marwa is the (**clever – cleverer – cleverest**) girl.
- 4-He is (**old – older – oldest**) than his brother.
- 5-Osama is (**young – younger – youngest**) than Ayman.
- 6-Ahmed is (**tall – taller – tallest**) than Amged.
- 7-Asmaa is the (**short–shorter – shortest**) student in the class.
- 8-The dog is (**heavy – heavier – heaviest**) than the cat.
- 9-Rawan is the (**happy – happier – happiest**) pupil.
- 10-Manal is smaller (**then – than – the**) her sister.
- 11-Grandpa is (**the – then – than**) oldest one in my family.
- 12-Aswan is (**hot – hotter – hottest**) than Cairo.
- 13-England is (**cold – colder – coldest**) than Egypt.
- 14-Amina is the (**young – younger – youngest**) girl.
- 15-The giraffe is the (**tall – taller – tallest**) animal.

**2- Re-write the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets:**

- |   |               |
|---|---------------|
| 1-Ahmed is taller than Ayman.                         | (shorter)     |
| .....   |               |
| 2-No animal is taller than the giraffe.               | (the tallest) |
| .....   |               |
| 3-No animal is slower than the tortoise.              | (the slowest) |
| .....   |               |
| 4-Amr is 9 years old. Adam is 11 years old.           | (older)       |
| .....   |               |
| 5-Mayar is 10 years old. Many is 12 years old.        | (younger)     |
| .....   |               |
| 6-The River Nile is the longest river.                | (longer)      |
| .....   |               |
| 7-Grandpa is the oldest person in my family.          | (older)       |
| .....   |               |
| 8-Ahmed is 6 years. Adel is 7 years. Amar is 8 years. | (youngest)    |
| .....   |               |

## 24) many / much / enough

- many (تأتي قبل الاسم الجمع) كثيراً

- many boys. - many girls.

- much (تأتي قبل الاسم الذي لا يعد) كثيراً

- much milk. - much water.

- enough (تأتي قبل الاسم الذي لا يعد والاسم الجمع) كافي

- enough milk. - enough money - enough cars. - enough pens.

- There is too much (لا يعد) اسم + من الكثير من هناك

- There is too much water.

- There is too much paper.

- There isn't enough (لا يعد) اسم + من لا يوجد ما يكفي من

- There isn't enough water.

- There isn't enough sugar.

- There aren't enough (جمع) اسم + من لا يوجد ما يكفي من

- There aren't enough pens.

**1- Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:**

- 1-There aren't (**many – much – a lot**) tomatoes in the fridge.
- 2-There isn't (**many – much – a lot**) water in the bottle.
- 3-I can see (**many – much – a lot**) boys in the park.
- 4-I need (**many – much – a lot**) sugar.
- 5-There isn't (**many – enough – some**) milk in the glass.
- 6-I bought (**many – much – any**) books last week.
- 7-There (**isn't – aren't – doesn't**) enough cheese.
- 8-There (**is – are – have**) too many cars in the street.
- 9-I don't have (**many – much – a lot**) money in my wallet.
- 10-We don't have (**enough – much – a lot**) pens.
- 11-I drink (**much – any – two**) cups of coffee every day.
- 12-There is (**many – much – a lot**) soup in the bowl.
- 13-There are too (**many – much – a lot**) girls in the class.
- 14-I would like (**many – much – a lot**) rice.
- 15-How (**many – much – a lot**) laptops are there?

**2- Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets:**

- 1-There is a lot of milk in the bottle. (much)  
.....
- 2-There are a lot of desks in the class. (many)  
.....
- 3-I drink three bottles of water. (much)  
.....
- 4-There are three laptops in my flat. (How many)  
.....
- 5-There is a book in the bag. (two)  
.....
- 6-There are five packets of butter in the cupboard. (much)  
.....



## 25) Surprise الدهشة

يا لها .....! / يا له .....

### Form:

What + a/an + adjective + noun + !

e.g.

- What an amazing show! - يا له من عرض مذهش!
- What a beautiful rug! - يا لها من سجادة جميلة!
- What a brilliant song! - يا لها من أغنية رائعة!
- What an interesting story! - يا لها من قصة شيقة!

**- Underline the correct word(s) in the brackets:**

- 1- What (a – an – the) amazing show!
- 2- (How – Where – What) a beautiful rug!
- 3- What (a – an – the) brilliant song!

## 26) Feeling and senses verbs

أفعال الشعور والحواس

(like / love / enjoy / prefer / hate) + (verb + ing)

- 1- My sister **prefers** making sandwiches.
- 2- My grandma doesn't **like** drinking coffee.
- 3- I **like** making cakes.
- 4- I love **seeing** my cousins!

## 27) Obligation الإلزام

**have to** يجب أن - يعبر عن إلزام في المضارع

- e.g. - I **have to** tidy my room **today**.  
- They **have to** go to the bed early **today**.

**had to** - يعبر عن إلزام في الماضي كان يجب أن

- e.g. - I **had to** walk to school **yesterday**.  
- He **had to** clean the room **last week**.

Today	Yesterday
- I <b>have to</b> draw a picture of a lion.	- I <b>had to</b> draw a picture of an elephant.
- I <b>have to</b> walk to the shop.	- I <b>had to</b> walk to school.
- I <b>have to</b> tidy my bedroom.	- I <b>had to</b> tidy my books.

## 28) Used to اعتاد أن

### Form:

Subject + used to. + inf.

- I **used to ride** a bike.
- She **used to walk** to school.

### Usage:

- To express a past habit. للتعبير عن عادة في الماضي

### Negative:

Subject + didn't + use to. + inf.

- I **didn't use to ride** a bike.
- She **didn't use to walk** to school.

### Yes / No question:

Did + subject + use to + inf + ?

- Did you **use to ride** a bike?
- Yes, I did. (or) - No, I didn't.

### Wh-question:

Wh-word + did + subject + use to + inf. + ?

- **What did you use to ride**?
- I **used to ride** a bike.
- **When did she use to sleep**?
- She **used to sleep** at 10 p.m.

**1- Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:**

- 1- I (used to – use to – use) drive a car.
- 2- Did he (used to – use to – use) play football?
- 3- I (didn't – do – does) use to play in the club. But I do now.
- 4- I used to ( help - helps - helping ) mum.
- 5- She ( use - uses - used ) to clean the room.
- 6- They used ( to - too - two ) write letters.
- 7- I ( don't - didn't - doesn't ) use to get up early.
- 8- We didn't ( use - used - uses ) to walk to school.
- 9- My dad didn't use to ( cook - cooks - cooking ).
- 10- The boys ( used - use - uses ) to play tennis.
- 11- He used ( by - on - to ) wear uniforms.
- 12- What ( do - does - did ) he use to play?
- 13- I didn't use ( to - too - two ) ride a bike.
- 14- She ( use - used - using ) to walk to school.



**2-Rewrite the following sentences using words in brackets:**

- 1- I cleaned my room. ( used to )  
.....
- 2- Mona always helped mum. ( used to )  
.....
- 3- She used to cook meals. ( not )  
.....
- 4- Ahmed used to ride a bike. ( what )  
.....
- 5- Yes, I used to swim in the sea. ( Did )  
.....

## 29) Imperative:

### صيغة الأمر

- عند الأمر نضع الفعل في المصدر بدون اضافات

e.g. :

1- Open the door.



2- Close the window.

### - Negative:

- عند النهي نضع Don't في اول الجملة

e.g. :

1- Don't open the door.

2- Don't close the window.

### Note:

- يمكن إضافة كلمة ( ,please )

e.g. :

- Open the door ,please.

- Don't open the door ,please.

## 30) Question Words:

What	ما - ماذا (لغير العاقل)	Whose	ملك من (السؤال عن الملكية)
Who	من (للعاقل)	Why	لماذا (السؤال عن السبب)
When	متي (السؤال عن الوقت)	How	كيف (السؤال عن الحال)
What time	ما الوقت (السؤال عن الوقت)	How many	كم عدد (يأتي بعدها اسم جمع)
Where	اين (السؤال عن المكان)	How much	كم ثمن / كم كمية
How old	كم عمر	How often	كم عدد المرات

## 31) Important questions:

1- What is this?

- It is a pen.



2- Who is this?

- He is my father.



3- What is your name?

- I am Ali.

4- How old are you?

- I am 8 years old.



5- How many children are there in the class?

- There are 20 children.

6- How do you go to school?

- I go to school by car.








7- How do I get to the bakery?

- Turn left. / Turn right. / Go straight.

8- Where is the pen?

- In my bag.

Preposition of place في الإجابة نستخدم حروف الجر

In		في	next to		بجوار
On		على	behind		خلف
Under		تحت	in front of		امام
Between		بين	opposite		امام في الاتجاه المعاكس

e.g. :

-The pen is **on** the table.



-The pen is **under** the table.



-The pen is **next to** the table.



## 32) Zero Conditional (If) الحالة الصفريّة

### Form:

(If) + Present Simple , Present Simple (إذا / لو )

- If you **fall** over, you **hurt** yourself.
- If people **eat** too much, they **get** fat.

Present Simple + (If) + Present Simple

- You **hurt** yourself if you **fall** over.
- People **die** if they **don't** eat.

### Usage:

- We use the Zero Conditional to express habits or facts.  
تعبّر الحالة الصفريّة عن حقائق وعادات.
- If you **heat** water, it **boils**.
- If you **break** your arm, you **wear** a cast.

### Exercises:

#### 1) Choose the correct answer:

- 1- If you (**feel - feeling - felt**) tired, you go to bed.
- 2-If you boil water, it (**turn - turns - turning**) into water vapour.
- 3-f you (**am - is - are**) ill, you take medicine.
- 4-If you (**have - has - having**) a problem, you tell someone.
- 5- If you fall over, you (**hurt - hurts - hurting**) yourself.
- 6-If we heat metals, they (**expand - expands - expanding**).
- 7- You get a headache if you (**work - works - working**) on your computer for a long time.
- 8- If you heat ice, it (**melt - melts - melted**).
- 9-If you play in the sun, you (**get - gets - got**) a fever.
- 10-If water (**freeze - freezes - freezing**), it turns into ice.
- 11-If you (**touch - touches - touched**) a fire, you get burned.
- 12-She (**wear - wears - wearing**) a cast if she breaks her arm.

#### 2) Re-write the following sentences using words in brackets:

- 1-She has an accident. She cries. (If)  
.....
- 2-I fall over, I hurt myself. (If)  
.....
- 3-I am sick. I take medicine. (If)  
.....
- 4-I have a problem. I tell someone. (If)  
.....
- 5-You heat ice. It turns into water. (If)  
.....

### 33) First Conditional (If) الحالة الاولى

#### Form:

(If) (إذا / لو) + Present Simple , will + inf.

- If you **take** an umbrella, you **will not get** wet.
- If you **study**, you **will get** high marks.
- If you **don't wear** a jacket, you'll **be** cold.

#### Notes:

will	=	'll
will not	=	won't

#### Present Simple:

#### Positive:

I - We - They - You - اسم الجمع + inf.  
He - She - It - اسم المفرد + verb + (s)

#### Negative:

I - We - They - You - اسم مفرد	→	doesn't + inf.
He - She - It - اسم جمع	→	don't + inf.

- If you **watch** this video, you **will learn**.
- If he **doesn't** go that way, he'll **get** lost.
- If Omar **studies** hard, he'll **pass** the exam.



### Exercises:

#### 1) Choose the correct answer:

- 1-If you put two north poles together, they (**will - would - could**) repel each other.
- 2-If an object is made of metal, a magnet (**would - could - will**) pick it up.
- 3-If you (**watches – watched – watch**) this video, you will learn about magnets.
- 4-If you put a magnet on a metal board, it (**stick – will stick - sticks**).
- 5-If he doesn't go that way, he (**will - will not - would**) get lost.
- 6-If she touches the shape, the magnet (**will pick - pick - picks**) it up.
- 7-If Ali (**don't - doesn't - won't**) sleep early, he will not get up early.
- 8-If you study hard, you (**will get – gets – got**) high marks.
- 9-If we miss our bus, we (**walk - walks - will walk**) to school.
- 10- If you (**doesn't wear - will wear - don't wear**) a jacket, you will be cold.
- 11-If you take an umbrella, you (**gets – will get – won't get**) wet.
- 12-(**Of – Off – If**) Ali goes out in the rain, he will get wet.
- 13-If he doesn't have a compass, he (**'s - 'd - 'll**) get lost.
- 14-If Omar doesn't sleep early, he (**is – do – will**) not go to school on time.
- 15-f you eat a lot, you will be (**fit - fat - foot**).

#### 2) Re-write the following sentences using words in brackets:

- 1- When you put two north poles together, they will repel each other. (If)  
.....
- 2- If an object is made of metal, a magnet will pick it up. (If)  
.....
- 3- If you watch this video, you will learn about magnet. (If)  
.....
- 4- If you put a magnet on metal board, it will stick. (If)  
.....
- 5- Study hard to get the full mark. (If)  
.....

### 34) must / mustn't

#### Form:

subject + must + inf.

#### Usage:

تستخدم must للتعبير عن الضرورة والالزام

#### Negative:

subject + mustn't + inf.

-تستخدم mustn't للتعبير عن الضرورة والالزام.

- You mustn't smoke in hospitals.
- You mustn't eat too much sweets.

#### Exercises:

##### 1) Choose the correct answer:

- 1- You (must - mustn't) arrive on time.
- 2- You (must - mustn't) shout in class.
- 3- You (must - mustn't) listen to your teacher.
- 4- You (must - mustn't) talk unless you raise your hand.
- 5- You (must - mustn't) make fun of classmates.
- 6- You (must - mustn't) keep your class clean.
- 7- You (must - mustn't) play with matches.
- 8- You (must - mustn't) smoke in hospitals.
- 9- You (must - mustn't) help your father.
- 10- You (must - mustn't) laugh at your friend.

##### 2) Re-write the following sentences using words in brackets:

- 1- It's important to take medicine. (must)  
.....
- 2- It is dangerous to play with knives. (mustn't)  
.....
- 3- She needs to go to hospital. (must)  
.....
- 4- We are not allowed to park here. (mustn't)  
.....
- 5- It is necessary to be polite. (must)  
.....

## 35) The present passive

- للتحويل الى المبني للمجهول في المضارع:

١- نضع المفعول به في اول الجملة.

٢- نضع (am-is-are)

٣- نضع التصريف الثالث للفعل p.p

٤- نضع الفاعل by+

**1- Ahmed writes a letter.**

- A letter is written by Ahmed.

**2- Mona cleans the rooms.**

- The rooms are cleaned by Mona.

- عند النفي :

am-is-are بعد not

**1- Ahmed doesn't write a letter.**

- A letter is written by Ahmed.

**2- Mona cleans the rooms.**

- The rooms are cleaned by Mona.

### Exercises:

#### 1) Choose the correct answer:

- 1- Emails ( am - is - are ) sent from computers.
- 2- The photos are ( upload - uploaded - uploading ) onto a website.
- 3- Videos on the internet ( am - is - are ) seen by many people.
- 4- Computers are ( use - used - uses ) for work. games and shopping.
- 5- Tablets and smart phones ( am - is - are ) used in all school lessons.
- 6- Computers ( not are - are not - is not ) used in all school lessons.
- 7- The telegraph machine ( not are - not is - is not ) used today.
- 8- Emails are not ( write - wrote - written ) with a pen and paper.
- 9- ( Am - Is - Are ) the computer used for sending emails?
- 10- Billions of emails are ( send - sent - wrote ) every day.

#### 2) Re-write the following sentences using words in brackets:

1- Ahmed use the computer to play games. (The computer)

2- Many people see videos on the internet. (Are)

3- Ali doesn't write a letter. (written)

4- Soha makes a cake. ( A cake )

5- Does Omar send the letter? (Is)

## 36) The past passive

للتحويل في المبني للمجهول في الماضي:

١ - نضع المفعول به في أول الجملة.

٢ - نضع was / were

٣ - نضع التصريف الثالث للفعل p.p

٤ - نضع الفاعل + by

- 1- Ahmed wrote a letter.
  - A letter was written by Ahmed.
- 2- Mona cleaned the rooms.
  - The rooms were cleaned by Mona.

عند النفي:

was/were بعد not نضع

- 1- Ahmed didn't write a letter.
  - A letter was not written by Ahmed.
- 2- Mona didn't clean the rooms.
  - The rooms were not cleaned by Mona.

### Exercises:

#### 1) Choose the correct answer:

- 1-Morse Code was (**developed- develop develops**) to make message simple.
- 2- Many messages (**were-was-is**) sent all over the world,
- 3-The telegraph machine (**were-are-was**) invented in the 1830s
- 4-Many letters (**was-were-is**) sent to Ahmed last week.
- 5-The telephone was (**invent- Invents-invented**) in 1876.
- 6-The first email was (**sent - send - sends**) in 1771.
- 7-The messages (**was-were-is**) delivered to the correct person.
- 8-A telegraph machine was (**call - called- calling**) a telegram.
- 9-The pyramids (**are-was-were**) built by the Ancient Egyptians.
- 10-The factory (**are-was- were**) built last year.

#### 2) Re-write the following sentences using words in brackets:

- 1-We used the telegraph machine in the past. (was)  
.....
- 2-Alaa sent a letter to his friend last night. (A letter)  
.....
- 3-Amr didn't write a message. (A message)  
.....
- 4-Many people saw the videos on the internet. (were)  
.....
- 5-Ahmed wrote an email last week. (An email)  
.....

## 37) The past continuous

### Usage:

- We use past continuous tense when an action continued in the past.  
يعبر الماضي المستمر عن حدث كان مستمر في الماضي.
- I was reading yesterday at 6 o'clock.
- They were running all the day.

### Form:

**Subject + was-were + verb + ing.**

I-He-She-It → was  
We-You-They → were

- Ali was walking.
- They were eating.
- I was swimming.

### Negative:

**Was-Were + not + verb + ing.**

- Ali was **not** walking.
- They were **not** eating.

### Note:

was not = wasn't

were not = weren't

### Yes-No question:

**Was-Were + subject + verb + ing + ?**

- Was he playing tennis?
- Yes, he was. (or) No, he wasn't.

### Note:

Were you → I was

### Wh-question:

**Wh+ was-were + subject + verb + ing + ?**

- What were you doing at ten o'clock yesterday?
- I was having breakfast.

### **Exercises:**

#### **1) Choose the correct answer:**

- 1- Nisreen was (cook - cooked - cooking ) lunch.
- 2- They ( were - was - is ) riding their bikes.
- 3- Eman ( was playing-am playing - are playing ) tennis at 5 o'clock yesterday.
- 4- She ( weren't- aren't-wasn't) running on the track.
- 5- They ( weren't- isn't-wasn't) swimming.
- 6- What (were - is- was) you doing ?
- 7- Was Ahmed watching TV ? Yes, ( he - she - they) was.
- 8- Were pupils reading the story ? Yes, (he-she-they) were.
- 9- Was your dad smoking ? No, he ( was - wasn't- weren't).
- 10-(were - is-was ) walking home yesterday evening.
- 11- Was mum cooking ? ( Not- Now - No ), she wasn't.

#### **2) Re-write the following sentences using words in brackets:**

- |                                  |                |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| 1- She was studying English.     | (They)         |
| .....                            |                |
| 2- We were eating rice.          | (He)           |
| .....                            |                |
| 3- Was he reading a story?       | (Yes,)         |
| .....                            |                |
| 4- No, they weren't playing.     | (Were)         |
| .....                            |                |
| 5- I was running.                | (What)         |
| .....                            |                |
| 6- They were juming.             | (not)          |
| .....                            |                |
| 7- I walked yesterday.           | (at 5 o'clock) |
| .....                            |                |
| 8- Was he talking on the phone?  | (Yes,)         |
| .....                            |                |
| 9- Were they putting up posters? | (No,)          |
| .....                            |                |
| 10- Were you watching a film?    | (Yes,)         |
| .....                            |                |



# Answer

## 3) The articles:

### 1) Write (a/an):

1- a 2- an 3- a 4- a 5- an 6- a 7- an 8- a 9- a 10- an

## 4) Plural of nouns:

### 1) Write the plural:

1- boys 2- dogs 3- books 4- flowers 5- cats 6- rabbits 7- children 8- men 9- pencils 10- schools 11- eggs 12- feet 13- pens 14- birds 15- teeth

## 5) Pronouns:

### 1) Write (He-She-It-We-You-They):

1- he 2- she 3- it 4- they 5- they 6- they 7- she 8- he 9- it 10- we

### 2) Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1-He 2- It 3- She 4- They 5- She 6- It 7- He 8- He 9- She 10- It

## 6) Possessive adjectives:

### 1) Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1- His 2- Her 3- Its 4- Their 5- His 6- Her 7- Our 8- My 9- their 10- my

## 7) Verb to be:

### 1) Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1- was 2- was 3- were 4- were 5- was 6- were 7- were 8- were 9- was 10- They

## Negative:

### 1) Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1- is 2- isn't 3- Are 4- Are 5- am

## 8) Past simple of verb to be:

### 1) Write ( was / were ):

1- was 2- were 3- were 4- was 5- was 6- was 7- were 8- wasn't 9- was 10- were

## 9- Verb to have:

### 1) Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1- have 2- has 3- have 4- has 5- has 6- have 7- has 8- does 9- Do 10- do

## 11) some / any:

1- some 2- any 3- some 4- any 5- some 6- any 7- some 8- some

## 11) There is/are:

1- is 2- are 3- is 4- are 5- Is 6- Are 7- is 8- isn't 9- are 10- aren't

## 13) This is / That is / These are / Those are

### 1) Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1- is 2- are 3- this 4- those 5- is 6- These 7- This 8- a pen 9- shirts 10- are

## 14) Can / Can't

### 1) Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1- play 2- run 3- can 4- can't 5- can 6- can't 7- Can 8- Can 9- I can 10- I can't

## 14) Present continuous tense:

### 1) Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1-is 2-are 3-am 4-playing 5-running 6-reading 7-swimming 8-is 9-He 10-is

### 2) Answer the following questions:

1- he is 2- I am not 3- she is 4- they are not

### 3) Correct the following verbs in brackets:

1- eating 2- flying 3- sleeping 4- swimming 5- playing

## 15) Present continuous tense:

1-is 2-are 3-am 4-playing 5-running 6-reading 7-swimming 8-is 9-He 10-is

## 16) Present simple tense:

### 1) Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1-get 2-watches 3-likes 4-go 5-plays 6-cooks 7-wash 8-does 9-clean 10-read 11- doesn't 12- don't 13- doesn't 14- don't 15- don't 16- don't 17- doesn't 18- don't 19- doesn't 20- don't 21-Do 22- Does 23-Do 24- Does 25-do 26- doesn't 27- they 28- she 29- Yes 30-No

## 17) Past simple tense:

1- arrived 2- visited 3- studied 4- travelled 5- played 6-watched 7- cleaned 8- went 9- watched 10- corrected 11- walked 12- rained 13- lived 14- Last 15- played 16- last 17- didn't 18- came 19- didn't 20- cooked 21- did 22- don't 23- helped 24- make 25- saw 26- did 27- arrived 28- yesterday 29- enjoyed

## 18) Present perfect

### 1) Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1-have 2-has 3-visited 4-washed 5-Have 6-Has 7-have 8-hasn't 9-drunk 10-have 11-ever 12-never 13-has 14-has 15-you

### 2) Re-write the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets:

1-Mona has cleaned the flat.

- 2-Yes, they studied English.  
3-No, she hasn't slept in a tent.  
4-Have you ever climbed the tree?  
5-I have never eaten fish.  
6-We have not seen a snake

**19) Future:**

**Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:**

- 1-will 2-will 3-be 4-tomorrow 5-will  
6-won't 7-do 8-Will 9-help 10-get 11-will 12-play  
13-next week 14-go 15-pass

**Re-write the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets:**

- 1-He will not win the race next week.  
2-They will finish the game.  
3-Yes, she will help her mum.  
4-No, I won't come to the party tomorrow.  
5-When will he travel to Luxor?  
6-Mervat won't meet her friends tomorrow.  
7-No, he won't  
8-Where will you go next month?

**20) going to:**

**1) Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:**

- 1-going 2-are 3-swim 4-is 5-next 6-they  
7-play 8-am not 9-to 10-Are 11-are  
12-going 13-fly 14-aren't 15-He

**2) Re-write the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets:**

- 1-He is going to read a story.  
2-They aren't going to climb the tree.  
3-Are you going to buy a new laptop?  
4-Yes, he is.  
5-They are going to listen to music.  
6-Where is she going to travel tomorrow?

**21) Giving advice:**

**1) Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:**

- 1-should 2-should 3-shouldn't 4-should 5-follow  
6-should 7-should 8-shouldn't 9-should  
10-shouldn't 11-shouldn't 12-shouldn't  
13-shouldn't 14-should 15-speak

**2) Re-write the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets:**

- 1-You should help your mother with the housework.  
2-You shouldn't eat in the bathroom.  
3-He should brush his teeth after meals.

- 4-We shouldn't pick flowers from public gardens.  
5-We should help people who are in need.  
6-You shouldn't play football in the street.

**22) Probability:**

**1) Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:**

- 1-might 2-might 3-might 4-might 5-might  
6-might 7-might 8-might 9-may be  
10-might 11-might 12-might 13-might  
14-might 15-might

**2) Re-write the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets:**

- 1-Ali might visit us.  
2-She might come.  
3-He might come tomorrow.  
4-It might rain.  
5-It might be his watch.  
6-She might do her homework.

**23) Comparative:**

**1) Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:**

- 1-bigger 2-fastest 3-cleverest 4-older  
5-younger 6-taller 7-shortest 8-heavier  
9-happiest 10-than 11-the 12-hotter  
13-colder 14-youngest 15-tallest

**2) Re-write the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets:**

- 1-Ayman is shorter than Ahmed.  
2-The giraffe is the tallest animal.  
3-The tortoise is the slowest animal.  
4-Adam is older than Amr.  
5-Mayar is younger than Amany.  
6-No river is longer than the River Nile.  
7-No one is older than grandpa in my family.  
8-Ahmed is the youngest one.

**24) many/much/enough:**

**1) Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:**

- 1-many 2-much 3-many 4-much 5-enough  
6-many 7-isn't 8-are 9-much 10-enough  
11-two 12-much 13-many 14-much 15-many



**2) Re-write the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets:**

- 1-There is much milk in the bottle.
- 2-There are many desks in the class.
- 3-I drink much water.
- 4-How many laptops are there in your flat?
- 5-There are two books in the bag.
- 6-There is much butter in the cupboard.

**25) Surprise:**

**Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:**

- 1-an 2-What 3-a

**28) Used to:**

- 1-used to 2- use to 3-didn't



**Vocabulary**



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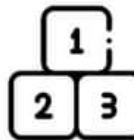
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## 1) Letters



Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff  
Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll  
Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr  
Ss Tt Uu Vv Ww Xx  
Yy Zz

## 2) Numbers



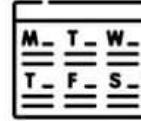
1- one	2- two	3- three	4- four	5- five	6- six
7- seven	8- eight	9- nine	10- ten	11- eleven	12- twelve
13- thirteen	14- fourteen	15- fifteen	16- sixteen	17- seventeen	18- eighteen
19- nineteen	20- twenty	30- thirty	40- forty	50- fifty	60- sixty
70- seventy	80- eighty	90- ninety	100- hundred	1000- thousand	1000 000- million

## 3) Pronouns



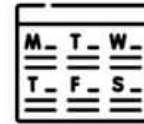
I	انا
He	هو
She	هي
It	غير عاقل
You	أنت
We	نحن
They	هم

#### 4) Days of the week



Saturday	السبت	Wednesday	الأربعاء
Sunday	الأحد	Thursday	الخميس
Monday	الاثنين	Friday	الجمعة
Tuesday	الثلاثاء		

#### 5) Months of year



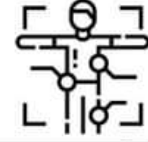
January	يناير	July	يوليو
February	فبراير	August	أغسطس
March	مارس	September	سبتمبر
April	أبريل	October	أكتوبر
May	مايو	November	نوفمبر
June	يونيو	December	ديسمبر

















#### 6) Seasons of the year



winter	الشتاء	summer	الصيف
spring	الربيع	autumn	الخريف

## 7) Parts of body



head	 رأس	neck	 رقبة	stomach	 معدة
hair	 شعر	mouth	 فم	knee	 ركبة
eye	 عين	hand	 يد	foot	 قدم
ear	 أذن	finger	 صباع	toe	 أصبع القدم
nose	 أنف	arm	 ذراع	leg	 ساق
				tongue	 لسان

## 8) Hair



black hair	شعر اسود	curly hair	 شعر أجعد
brown hair	شعر بني	straight hair	 شعر ناعم
blond hair	شعر أشقر	long hair	 شعر طويل
red hair	شعر احمر	short hair	 شعر قصير

## 9) Colors



red	أحمر	pink	وردي	brown	بني
blue	أزرق	purple	بنفسجي	orange	برتقالي
green	أخضر	white	أبيض	gray	رمادي
yellow	أصفر	black	أسود		

## 10) Eye Colors



brown eyes	blue eyes	green eyes
عيون بني	عيون زرقاء	عيون خضراء

## 11) Family



grandparents	الجد والجدة	grandchildren	احفاد
father/dad	أب	grandfather	جد
mother/mom	أم	grandmother	جدة
brother	أخ	uncle	عم/خال
sister	أخت	aunt	عمة/خاله
cousin	ابن خال/بنت خال	nephew	ابن الاخ / بنت الاخ

## 12) Meals



breakfast	lunch	dinner
وجبه الإفطار	وجبه الغداء	وجبه العشاء

### 13) Animals



lion		أسد	zebra		حمار وحشي
elephant		فيل	monkey		قرد
cat		قطه	bear		دب
cow		بقرة	horse		حصان
goat		معزة	sheep		خروف
rabbit		أرنب	turtle		سلحفاة
hippo		فرس النهر	dog		كلب
pride		جماعة من الأسود	cub		شبل (صغير الأسد)
spider		عنكبوت	hoopoe		هدد
tortoise		سلحفاة	insect		حشرة
caterpillar		دودة	frog		ضفدعة
octopus		أخطبوط	chameleon		حرباء
lizard		سحلية	gecko		برص
shark		سمكة قرش	dolphin		دولفين
polar bear		دب قطبي	whale		حوت
rhino		خرتيت	penguin		بطريق
spiny eel		ثعبان البحر الشوكي	tilapia		سمكة البلطي
soft-shelled turtle		سلحفاة ذات غطاء مقوى	perch		سمك الفرخ النهري
butterfly		فراشة	talons		مخالب الحيوانات
horn		قرن	peak		مخالب الطيور
trunk		خرطوم الفيل	tusk		ناب الفيل
crocodile		تمساح	camel		جمل

## 14) Birds



chicken		دجاجة	duck		بطه
parrot		ببغاء	eagle		نسر
canary		كناري	goose		اوزة
hen		دجاجة	claws		مخالب طيور
owl		بومة	king fisher		طائر الرفراف
stork		طائر اللقلق	flamingo		طائر الفلامنجو
nest		عش للطير	feathers		ريش
			robin		طائر أبو الحنا

## 15) Jobs



teacher		معلم	doctor		طبيب
vet		طبيب بيطري	nurse		ممرضه
farmer		مزارع	driver		سائق
astronaut		رائد فضاء	policeman		رجل الشرطة
fisherman		صياد	architect		مهندس معماري
concierge		موظف الاستقبال	engineer		مهندس
chef		طباخ	journalist		صحفي
web designer		مصمم مواقع الكتروني	firefighter		رجل اطفاء
construction worker		عامل بناء	flight attendant		مضيفة جوية
market seller		بائع	pilot		طيار



carpenter		نجار	co-pilot		مساعد طيار
actor		ممثل	clown		مهرج
conductor		محصل	ticket agent		موظف التذاكر
police officer		رجل الشرطة	railroad engineer		مهندس قطارات
principal		مدير المدرسة	writer		كاتب

## 16) Life stages



baby		طفل رضيع	child		طفل
teenager		مراهق	adult		شخص بالغ
elderly person		شخص عجوز	young		صغير السن
girl		بنت	boy		ولد
old		كبير السن	toddler		طفل يحبو

## 17) School



classroom		فصل	ruler		مسطره
playground		ملعب	whiteboard		سبورة بيضاء
chair		كرسي	table		منضده
pencil case		مقلمه	pen		قلم جاف
pencil		قلم رصاص	eraser		أستيكة
library		مكتبه	book		كتاب
ink		حبر	bag		حقبيه
sharpener		برأيه	lesson		درس/حصه
			office		مكتب

## 18) Shapes

circle		دائرة	square		مربع
triangle		مثلث	rectangle		مستطيل
charts		رسم بياني	cube		مكعب

## 19) Food and drinks



bread		خبز	meat		لحم
yogurt		زبادي	cake		كيك
rice		رز	fruit salad		سلطة فواكه
olives		زيتون	apple juice		عصير تفاح
chicken		دجاج	milk		لبن
butter		زبدة	cheese		جبنة
cookies		بسكوت	water		ماء

## 20) Fruits



apple		تفاحه	strawberry		فراولة
orange		برتقاله	banana		موزة
figs		تين	watermelon		بطيخة
grapes		عنب	pear		كمثري

## 21) Vegetables



tomatoes		طماطم	cucumbers		خيار
lemon		ليمون	onions		بصل
potatoes		بطاطس	carrots		جزر

## 22) Question Words















































What		ما/ماذا	How		كيف
What time		ما الوقت	How much		كم كميه/كم ثمن
When		متى	How often		كم عدد مرات ؟
Where		أين	How many		كم عدد
Which		أي	How old		كم عمر
Who		من			

















## 23) Prepositions of place






in		في	on		علي
between		بين	to		الي
behind		خلف	next to		بجوار
opposite		في الجهة المعاكسة	in front of		أمام

## 24) Verbs

like	 يحب	swim	 يعم	paint	 يرسم
listen	 يستمع	grow	 ينمو	cut	 يقطع
look	 ينظر	drop	 يسقط	sing	 يغني
read	 يقرأ	need	 يحتاج	eat	 يأكل
write	 يكتب	leave	 يترك	live	 يعيش
sleep	 ينام	give	 يعطي	show	 يعرض
tidy	 يرتب	shake	 يصافح	buy	 يشتري
help	 يساعد	walk	 يمشي	follow	 يتبع
play	 يلعب	drive	 يقود	throw	 يلقي
color	 يلون	go	 يذهب	jump	 يقفز
cycle	 يقود دراجة	send	 يرسل	explore	 يستكشف
roll	 يدحرج	run	 يجري	clean	 ينظف
think	 يفكر	stick	 يلصق	say	 يقول
ride	 يركب	smile	 يبتسم	point	 يشير
turn	 يحول	open	 يفتح	close	 يغلق
behave	يتصرف	adapt	يتكيف	inherit	يرث
hunt	يصطاد	support	يدعم	attract	ينجذب
measure	 يقيس	land	يهبط	bounce	ينط
roll	يدحرج	pull	يسحب	push	يدفع
yawn	يتأرب				

shake hands		يتصافح باليد	stand up		قف
sit down		يجلس	say hello		تقول مرحبا
wave good bye		يلوح مودعا	do homework		يعمل الواجب
open your book		أفتح كتابك	close your book		أغلق كتابك
make the bed		يرتب السرير	look after		يعتني بـ
drop litter		يلقي القمامة	get to		يصل إلي
float		يطفو	go up		يذهب للأعلى
turn right		اتجه يمينا	turn left		اتجه يسارا
stop		قف	ride a bike		يركب العجلة
go straight on		اتجه للأمام مباشرة	save water		يحفظ المياه
turn off		اطفي	turn on		يضئ / يشغل
recycle plastic		يعيد تصنيع البلاستيك	plant trees		يزرع الأشجار

come		يأتي	clean		ينظف
arrive		يصل	get up		يستيقظ
walk		يمشي	pick up		يلتقط
wear		يرتدي	put on		يرتدي
visit		يزور	start		يبدأ
feed		يطعم	learn		يتعلم
talk		يتحدث	call		يتصل
protect		يحمي	design		يصمم
mend		يصلح	sell		يبيع
find out		يجد	decorate		يزين

spin		يدور حول نفسه	move		يتحرك
orbit		يدور	change		يغير
reach		يصل	bend		يطوي
fold		يطوي	celebrate		يحتفل
boil		يغلي	fix		يصلح

## 25) Countries



Egypt		مصر	The UK		المملكة المتحدة
Australia		أستراليا	Bangladesh		بنجلاديش
Spain		أسبانيا	Iceland		أيسلندا









## 26) Cities



Cairo		القاهرة	Luxor		الاقصر
Alexandria		الأسكندرية	Aswan		أسوان
Port Said		بورسعيد	Tanta		طنطا

## 27) Plants



banana plant		شجرة موز	bamboo		نبات البامبو
papyrus		نبات البردي	tree		شجره
bush		شجيرة	grass		حشائش
sunflower		زهرة عباد الشمس	hay		قش
water lily		الليلك المائي	pitcher plants		نباتات جاذبة للحشرات
aloe		صبار	herbs		اعشاب

## 28) Transport



car		سيارة	bike		عجله
motorbike		دراجة نارية	truck		شاحنه
train		قطار	bus		أتوبيس
van		شاحنة صغيرة	boat		قارب
airplane		طائره	subway train		مترو الأنفاق
rocket		صاروخ	spacecraft		مركبه فضاء
bicycle		دراجة	ship		سفينة

## 29) Toys



teddy bear		دبّوب لعبه	doll		عروسه لعبه
kite		طائره ورقية	ball		كرة

## 30) Parts of tree



root		جذر	leaf - leaves		ورقة شجر - ورق
stem		ساق	branches		فروع الشجر

## 31) Places



museum		متحف	playground		ملعب
shopping mall		مول تجاري	butcher's		محل جزارة
town		مدينة صغيرة	market		سوق
bakery		مخبز	house		منزل
restaurant		مطعم	farm		مزرعة

park		حديقة	desert		صحراء
club		نادي	field		حقل
forest		غابه	oasis		واحة
hotel		فندق			

### 32) Apartment / Houses









new house	 منزل جديد	floating home	بيت عائِم
cottage	 كوخ	old house	منزل قديم
terraced house	منازل منفصلة	cave	 كهف
turf house	منزل مكسو بالحشائش	houseboat	مركب يستخدم كمنازل
apartment building	عماره سكنيه		

### 33) Adjectives



#### opposites:

big		كبير	small		صغير
new		جديد	old		كبيراً قديم
hot		حار	cold		بارد
wide		واسع	narrow		ضيق
tall		طويل	short		قصير
good		جيد	bad		سيء
fast		سريع	slow		بطيء
near		قريب	far		بعيد
young		صغير	old		قديم







kind	 عطوف	unkind	غير عطوف
inside	بالداخل	outside	بالخارج
identical	متماثل	non-identical	غير متماثل
disabled	معاق	sick	مريض

funny	مضحك	different	مختلف
pretty	جميل	safe	آمن
warm	دافئ	amazing	مدهش
fresh	طازج	difficult	صعب

taller than	أطول من	the tallest	الأطول
shorter than	أقصر من	the shortest	الأقصر
older than	أقدم من	the oldest	الأقدم
younger than	أصغر من	the youngest	الأصغر
longer than	أطول من	the longest	الأطول

### 34) Sports



football	basketball	volleyball	tennis
 كرة القدم	 كرة السلة	 كرة اليد	 تنس

### 35) Subjects



Arabic	عربي	art	رسم
English	انجليزية	maths	رياضيات
science	علوم	music	موسيقى

### 36) Weather



sunny	مشمس	hot	حار
cloudy	مغيم	rainy	ممطر
windy	عاصفي	snowy	ملئ بالتلج
cold	بارد	icy	ثلجي

### 37) space

Mercury		كوكب عطارد	Venus		كوكب الزهرة
Earth		كوكب الارض	Mars		كوكب المريخ
Jupiter		كوكب المشتري	Saturn		كوكب زحل
Uranus		كوكب اورانوس	Neptune		كوكب نبتون
planet		كوكب	solar system		مجموعة شمسية
constellation		مجموعة نجوم	galaxy		مجرة

### 38) Money


























pound		جنية	L.E		جنية مصري
coin		عملة معدنية	note		عملة ورقية
change		باقي الفلوس	buy		يشترى
sell		يبيع	pay for		يدفع مال ل
cost		يتكلف	shopping list		قائمة مشتريات

### 39) Music

song		اغنية	singer		مغني
music		موسيقى	musician		موسيقيار
guitar		جيتار	flute		ناي
oud		آلة العود	bag pipe		مزمار القربة
reed pipe		مزمار من القصب	violin		كمانجا
piano		بيانو	drum		طبله
instrument		آلة	performer		عازف
folk music		موسيقى شعبية	national anthem		النشيد الوطني
qanoon		القانون	play		يعزف
cymbals		صاجات			

### 40) Nouns

glasses		نظارة	gas		غاز
bread		خبز / عيش	steam		بخار
sunscreen		كريم واقي للشمس	torch		بطارية
scissors		مقص	light bulb		مصباح كهربائي
paper		ورقة	wheel		إطار
cookies		بسكويت	sand dunes		كثبان رملية
sugar		سكر	tower		برج
fresh air		هواء نقي	fountain		نفورة
cliff		منحدر	statue		تمثال
stone		صخرة	newspaper		جريدة

straw		شفافة/ قش	website		موقع الكتروني
trash		قمامة	rug		سجادة صغيرة
trip		رحلة	carpet		سجادة
pollution		تلوث	silk		حرير
population		سكان	wood		خشب
environment		بيئة	plastic		بلاستيك
magazine		مجلة	passport		جواز سفر
recipe		وصفة طعام	present		هدية
email		ايميل	message		رسالة نصية
letter		خطاب	radio		راديو
envelope		ظرف	telegraph		تليجراف
address		عنوان	phone call		مكالمة هاتفية
cell phone		هاتف خلوي	concert		حفلة
laptop		لاب توب	show		عرض
information		معلومات	keyboard		لوحة مفاتيح

### 41) Parts of the day

morning		الصباح	evening		المساء
afternoon		بعد الظهر	day		نهار
night		الليل			

### 42) Greetings

good morning		صباح الخير	good evening		مساء الخير
good afternoon		تحية بعد الظهر	good night		تصبح على خير

### 43) Syndromes

ride a bike		يركب عجلة	have tea	يشرب شاي
go to bed		يذهب لينام	go shopping	يذهب للتسوق
do homework		يعمل الواجب	grow food	يزرع الطعام
do exercise		يقوم بالتمارين	have fun	يمرح
do gymnastics		يقوم بالجمباز	go swimming	يذهب للسباحة
do sports		يمارس الرياضة	catch fish	يصطاد سمك
watch T.V		يشاهد التلفزيون	tidy a room	يرتب الغرفة

### 44) Others

always	دائما	sometimes	أحيانا
usually	عادة	never	ابداً
often	غالباً		

### 45) Connections

and	و	because	لان
but	لكن	so	لذلك

### 46) Animals' habitats

oceans		المحيطات	desert		الصحراء
rainforest		الغابات	tundra		اقلیم التندرا